FORMING" THE POLICE. The Correspondence Metween Mitm and the Over the Latter's Request for Mayor Over the Latter's Request for His Resignation Made Public-Parker Declined to Be Made a Stapegont,

Police Commissioner Parker took the stand vesterlay in his own behalf at the hearing of he charges against him, and under the guidsince of his counsel, Gen, Tracy, he managed to make rather a good showing. The chief interest in the proceedings lay in the attempt to introduce in evidence the correspondence between Maror Strong and Mr. Parker resulting from the Mayor's request for the Com-missioner's resignation. The Mayor's first communication was admitted, but the rest of the correspondence was excluded.

The first witness yesterday was Chief of Police Conlin, who was on the stand at the adjournment on Wednesday. In reply to Gen. Tricy, the Chief said that before the Corporation Counsel gave his opinion it was the practice of the Police Board to make the assign-ments of the men on duty. He had objected to the transfer of Capt. Schultz from the steamboat squad to a city precinct, because he believed Schultz was better suited to the boat than to command a city precinct. "Moreover," added the Chief, "I began to realize at this time that I had some rights in the premises."

President Roosevelt took a note of this re-

Mr. Root asked the witness if he knew of any resolution of the Police Board authorizing

the big transfer on Oct. 29, 1805. 'No, sir," replied Chief Conlin. "Did you ever complain of Capt O'Brien not reporting to you as Chief of Police instead

of Commissioner Parker?"
"I object," cried Gen. Tracy. Gen. Tracy then asked the witness if he had not stated that the big transfer was made after consultation with the Pelice Commissloners.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness. "Up to the present quarrel the Board was as a unit working for the same end, the betterment of the force. Commissioner Parker and President Roosevelt were friendly, even to the extent of attending a Methodist meeting together, at the time the transfer took place. The Commissioners upheld my hands, and I am grateful for it. Commissioner Andrews, whose name has been little mentioned, has done excellent work, and so has Commissioner Grant."
At this juncture Mr. Root interrupted the witness and said that the statement was irrele-

'Why did you stop him before he reached Commissioner Roosevelt?" said Gen. Tracy. 'It would take him all day to sing the praises of President Roosevelt," said Mr. "I want no certificate of character from my

subordinate," grumbled Mr. Roosevelt. Chief Conlin then left the stand and several witnesses succeeded him who testified that Mr.

witnesses succeeded him who testified that Mr. Parker apent most of his time at Police Headquarters. The elevator man at Headquarters was asked if any of the other Commissioners were absent for more than a day.

"I object," said Mr. Root.
This brought Gen. Tracy to his feet. "This is a yery strange proceeding," he cried, "when we are not allowed to show that Commissioner Process was the most diligent and the most constant in attendance of any of the Commissioners." Ionera."
Mayor Strong consulted with Assistant Cor-poration Counsel Clark and ruled out the ques-

poration Counsel Clarg and relied out the question.

"Note my exception," said Gen. Tracy.
Commissioner Parker took the stand after recess and under Gen. Tracy's questioning he described the work he had done in relation to the big transfer, also in reorganizing the Detective Bureau and the system of ward men or pre-inct detectives. The description made him out as having been exceedingly active in the performance of his duties almost from the hour of his appointment. The narration was brought to a close by Gen. Tracy asking:
"Did you apply to the Mayor for the position of Police Commissioner?"

"No. sir. The first I knew about it was

of Police Commissioner?"
"No, sir, The first I knew about it was when the Mayor sent for me and told me he would appoint me if Mr. Root recommended me. Mr. Root recommended me, and I was appointed." ated."
Root smiled when he heard this reply.
Parker said that his relations with
ent Roosevelt were very friendly up to

President Roosevelt were very friendly up to Feb. 4 last.
"How do you date your quarrel with President Roosevelt as Feb. 4?"
"Wall, that was the date I refused to yote for the promotion of Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh."
The witness and he first heard that charge

McCullagh."
The witness said he first heard that charges were going to be preferred against him when he saw it in the newspapers. A reporter also told him that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews were trying to get material for the charges which were preferred on July 11.
"Did you have any correspondence with the nce with the

"Did you have any correspondence with the Mayor before the charges were made?"

"Yes, sir. I received a letter from the Mayor on May 20."

Gen. Tracy here produced the lettter and offered it in evidence. Mr. Root objected. The Mayor read his own letter and then admitted it. Another letter, which was the reply of Mr. Parker, was then offered in evilence. Mr. Root objected again.

Another letter, which was the reply of Mr. Parker, was then offered in evilence. Mr. Hoot objected again.

"For what purpose do you offer this letter?" asked Mr. Clark.

1 want to show by these letters that the charges were an afterthought and were not made in good faith." said Gen. Tracy.

The second letter was ruled out. Gen. Tracy then offered in evidence a letter the Mayor wrote to Mr. Parker on May 28. Mr. Hoot objected, and the letter was ruled out. The reply of Commissioner Parker to this letter was also ruled out. The following is the letter that was admitted in evidence:

"My Dran Sir: When I appointed the Poard of Police Commissioners Babout a year are, I fully expected that each member would discharge his tuil duty, having at heart the interests of the city, and work out a complete reformation in the department, and really felt that in securing you for one of them that your Board work would add greatly to the accomplishment of that result, but your sourse during the last four months has convinced me that you have lost your influence with the public and the Board. Consequently I feel that in coming to this conclusion it is in the interest of good government. And while I have no one in mind to fill your place. I would like your resignation on receipt of this, to take effect when your successor shall be sponnted. Respectfully yours.

The following are the letters that were ruled out:

The following are the letters that were ruled "MAY 27, 1896.

"MAY 27, 1896.

"MY DEAR SIR: I must decline your request for my resignation. I think your view is due to an innerfect understanding of the facts. Many weeks ago I visited you and placed myself at your disposal for the explanation of anything you might wish to understand touching the affairs of the Police Board. It was the most courteous and proper method I could conceive. Notwithstanding, you never sought from me a particle of information. At length, in my opinion, showed that you had been misinformed, I urged an interview either with your self alone or, preferably to me, with yourself and such and as many gentlemen as you should choose. You promised this, fixed the evening, and were to fix the hour and place, and to send me word. I have never heard from you since. With open regret at the situation as between you and myself. I remain, yourself self senders. Purker, Commissioner of Police New York.

"Hom. Andrew D. Purker, Commissioner of Police New York."

"Basa Sin: Yours of last evening was duly received, and you can judge of my astonishment at a portion of it when I tell you that when we separated two weeks ago last Monday I thoroughly understood that the arrangement for a meeting on the Wednesday evening following at my house was thoroughly settled upon, and, in consequence, I invited Mr. Blise, Mr. Root, and Mr. Scott to be at my house that evening, and they were, and we had a very measant evening waiting for you, until about 11 o'clock; then we separated, since which time I have heard nothing from you until your letter of yesterday."

Now. Mr. Parker, I simply want to say that when I appointed the four gentlemen whom I appointed the four gentlemen, and, as such, I felt that at any time I a-ked either one of them for his resignation I would get it promptly, and you can judge of my surprise when I received your note last evening.

"I can only say that I think that it would save you a great deal of trouble and me a great deal of trouble, and the Police Department some severe criticism. If you promptly forwarded your resignation to me.

"While no one can regret more than myself the necessity of demanding this from you, yet I feel that it is in the interest of the department, and your own interest, that you should step quietly down and out. Yery sincerely yours."

"Dean Sin: Yours of the 28th ult. was duly "Dean Sin: Yours of the 28th ult. was duly Andrew D. Purker, Commissioner of Police

"Hop. William I. Strong, Mayor.
"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th ult. was duly received. When we parted on the Monday you speak of nothing of our proposed interview was specified but the evening on which it was allikely to occur, and that was as you say, the following Wednesday. You said the place would probably be at your house, and you

were still to fix and inform me of the hour, and, above all, to ascertain whether it would be convenient for Mr. Bliss (whom alone you had named) and any others you might invite to attend. My last words to you were the inquiry: 'Then I shall hear from you?' and your answer was 'Yosa' and when, to my great disappointment, I heard not a word from you for over a week thereafter. I certainly had reason to believe and did believe that you had altogether ignored the assurance of an interview which, for more than half an hour, I had carnestly labored with you on that Monday afternoon to obtain. You cannot forget how urgently I pressed you upon that point, and that I particularly sinted that I should like the interview to be not with you alone, but in addition with those gentlemen upon whom you relied for advice. It is not likely that I would have lightly passed by what I considered so desirable. That there may be no room for doubt, permit me to say that I am always ready to inform you upon the affaire of the Police Department.

"So much for that, In your next mana-

sirable. That there may be no room for doubt, permit me to say that I am always ready to inform you upon the affairs of the Police Department.

"So much for that, In your next paragraph you imply that my title to the name of gentleman' depends unon my giving you my resignation. There might be circumstances under which your construction would have some saver of reason; they are not the circumstances which now exist, I have been complaisant for many months; but complaisance has a limit beyond which it may be dereliction and that, I think, I have long since reached. I sat in patient silence through the long storm of your passionate and unfounded accusations; there is no canon of gentlemanliness which requires me, in addition, to meekly accept the part of a scapegoat upon your invitation.

"I did not seek the office of Folice Commissioner, nor any other office at your hands. The first knowledge I had that you wished me to accept it was when you requested me to call upon you at the City Hali and so informed me. I took the office without eagerness; but I have conscientiously performed its duties; and you very much mistake me if you suppose you can shift me in and out as your caprice or your prejudice may dictate.

"You proceed to say that you think that if I promptly forward my resignation to you 'it would save you a great deal of trouble, and me a great deal of trouble, and the Police Department some severe criticism." You may be right in every one of these assumptions; but the conditions which you and others have created make it impossible for me to alter my decision. The trouble which may be made for me I shall try to bear; the trouble which may be made for you will be of your own making; and any criticism of the Police Department which may ensue will not be properly chargeable to me. I remain, yours very sincerely.

A. D. PARKER."

Continuing his examination. Commissioner Parker said that all important business of the Board was discussed among the Commission before the meetings tecause he knew nicody what was to

ter.
"Your visits to Albany about the Greater New York business were known to President Roosevelt?"
"Yes, sir, and were strongly approved of by htm."

"Yes, sir, and were strongly approved of by him."

"Why did Mr. Roosevelt approve of your interest in Greater New York matters before the Legislature?"

"Because he wanted to get inside tips as to whether there was to be supplementary legislation in Albany. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to know whether Mr. Platt was going to legislate the Police Board out of office or not."

There was a great laugh at this sally, and the proceedings were adjourned until Tuesday.

SOCIETY TAKES TO THE HILLS. Sountains and Inland Resorts Gain This Year at Europe's Expense.

It appears from the August number of the Social Register, just issued that New York society is rather slighting Europe this year as a place of escape and refuge and taking to the woods and mountains. The seashore, too, has a large quota, but the inland resorts have gained on it. Of the 6,000 and odd families whose summer addresses are given there are 2,713 at inland resorts as against 2,158 who have gone to find out what the wild waves are saying. Newport, where the inner circle of the elect gather, has 298 families on its list, and Mt. Desert shows 226. In the various European resorts may be found 688 families who are rejoicing the heart of the landlord with American dollars, of which number 424 families have paid steamship fares since May 1. Since that date 86 families

have come back from Europe.

From the general return as set forth in this talphas it appears that the exodus to the mountains has been 25 per cent, greater than that to the seashore, and that the Europe habit has fallen this year. On the off-reiterated principle that it now costs less to go to Europe than to stay at home, New York society would appear to be prosperous this year despite the business depression.

WALKER'S MARRIAGE STANDS. He May Not Throw Over the Weman Who Helped Him in His Distress.

Justice Clement of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has decided against ex-Supervisor John C. Walker of the Twenty-sixth ward in his suit for an annulment of his marriage with that impress themselves on the hearer, and Elizabeth T. Walker. Mr. Walker's contention was that at the time of the marriage she was wife of James Munroe Dorr, a septuagenarian. She did not dispute the fact that she had been married to Dorr, but showed that Dorrhad another wife living when the marriage took place, and that it was consequently not binding. She also averred that Mr. Walker was fully aware of the relations which existed between Dorr and herself.

A romance was developed during the trial of the case. Mr. Walker, who is now a rich wool dealer, admitted that eleven years ago, when he was without a cent and was begging in the street, a young woman gave him a dime to cross the farry. Some years later, when fortune smilled on him, he saw his benefactress at Hockaway Beach and became infatuated with her. She was then living with Dorr, but at his urgent request she left the old man and married him. Mr. Walker declared that he had no knowledge of her marriage to Dorr, and supposed she was simply his housekeeper. When he learned the true state of affairs a few months ago he left her and began the suit. She also averred that Mr. Walker was fully

LITTLE THOMPSON'S LUCK.

Arrested for Vagruncy, He Got a Lot of Silver and Went His Way Rejoicing. Henry Thompson, a ragged little boy, was araigned before Police Justice Potts in Jersey

City yesterday morning for vagrancy. ' Haven't you any home?" asked the Judge. 'No, sir." answered the boy, digging his knuckles into his eyes and making them red where they had been black before with dirt. "That's too bad," remarked Justice Potts empathetically. "What are you going to do sympathetically.

on the Fourth of July ?" "I don't know, sir," replied the boy, still dig-

"I don't know, sir," repiled the boy, still digging away at his eyes.

"Well, here's something for firecrackers, any
way," said the Judge, putting his hand down in
his pocket and pulling out 50 cents, which he
handed to the little fellow, at the same time
discharging him from custody. As the boy was
leaving the court room, Court Officer McGinnis
put a quarter into his hand. Several others
gave the little fellow 10-cent pieces.

When the boy reached the sidewalk he looked
at the money, to make sure that he had it, and
remarked to a newsboy acquaintance:

"Say, what a great graft dis is; I wish I'd got
onto de game before."

Then he chuckled and went over to a cigar
store on the corner and bought a package of
cigarettes. cigarettes.

CLOTHES LINE BROKE HER FALL. Pauline Smith Leaped From a Window to Escape from Her Husband.

When William Smith, a bricklayer, living on the third floor at 335 East 114th street came home resterday morning after an allnight spree, he caught his wife, Pauline, reading a letter. As she would not give it to him, he attacked her with a poker. She locked her-self in a closet. When he was about to break open the door she ran out and threw herself headlong from a rear window. She fell on a clothes line which is stretched from the window of the floor below to a pole in the yard. She grasped the rope and clung to it with the strength of des-

rope and cling to it with the stream of the pair.

Her screams aroused the whole block, and the neighbors flocked to the yards and windows. J. M. Fitzgeraid and his wife, who live over the Smiths ran down stairs to the second floor and tried to work the pulley of the clothes line, so as to draw Mrs. Smith to the window, she was only a short distance from the house, but her strength failed her before Fitzgeraid could get her within reach, and she full to the ward. yard.

Her fall had been shortened considerably by
the sagging of the clothes line under her
weight, and she sustained only a dislocation of
her hip and some minor bruises. Smith ran

awny and is still at large. What Hadson County Is Worth.

The assessors in the cities, towns, and townships in Hudson county have sent reports to the County Board for the Equalization of Taxes. The valuations are: Jersey City. \$88,050,340; Bayonne, \$11,910,875; North Bergen,
\$2,270,385; West Hoboken, \$4,855,850; Union
township, \$2,010,400; Weshawken, \$2,034,750;
Guttenburg. \$740,490; Kearny. \$3,754,250;
Harrison, \$3,258,175; East Newark, \$1,815,700.

NOTES AT THE THEATRES. GRAND CENTRAL PALACET

ROOF GARDEN OPENED. Ample Sence for Thousands of People to Cool Themselves and See a Vandeville Show-A First American Performance of "The Model" at Terrace Garden.

How a two-story garden was being built in the Grand Central Palace, the big structure which faces Lexington avenue from Fortythird street to Forty-fourth, was described in THE SUN a month ago. This new summer resort was opened to the public last night. The roof has an open-air auditorium, with 1,500 sents facing a sufficiently commodious stage, on which vaudeville entertainments are given. A tower serves as a music stand for a band to play in the intervals of the other performance. A great plenty of trees, vines, palms, and flowers add picturesque beauty to the good architecture, electric lights impart brilliance to the scene, and thus the acres of roof have become an exceedingly attractive place for clear, warm summer evenings. The height of 135 feet, besides being breezy, affords an extensive overlook of the city. In case of rainy weather, an enclosed hall will hold the audience, and so the entertainment need never be omitted. The stage is simply reversed, and the actors go right along with their special-ties, with the people under dry cover. There are extensive promenades, beneath glass domes and under the clear sky. The next story below the roof has more than a hundred booths intended for various traffic and trade exhibitions, and it is expected that these will soon be occupied. Of course, beverages are sold, and Palace is a hotel in law and in fact, the stimula. tions of the Raines law being obeyed by means of twelve lodging rooms and the serving of meals, so that the quenching of thirst cannot be hindered by the police.

Not all these arrangements for comfort and beauty were complete. The establishment was

decorated, the foliage was not completely placed, the proscenium lacked paint, and there was some confusion in scating the people. But they were a good-humored multitude, and they had no reason to complain of the stage show, which was distinctly above the roof garden average in quality. That is not high praise, to be sure, as the roof garden average is deplorably be-low that of winter vaudeville. Gustave Amberg is the manager of the Grand Central Palace in this summer venture, and he Amberg is the manager of the Grand Central Palace in this summer venture, and he had engaged some strangers, along with the familiar specialists. Bertha Wagner, a soubsette from Hamburg, was one of the entertainers. She acted and sang in an English farcical eketch with Bruno Arnim. A youthful and graceful girl was Violetta, whose dancing was liked. Perhaps the most notable of the novelties was called a Trilby dancer. Her name was Mildred Howard de Grey, and she looked quite as highered as that, so much was her appearance like that of the typical aristocratio maiden of fettlon. But she came out with her shoes and stockings off, at the climax of a dialogue and songs, with a Suengoif, and danced barelegged to the knees. There was no humbug about the nudity of her pattering feet and shapely calves. She whirled and kicked briefly, then stopped suddenly, and retired. One surmise was that she had stepped on a tack. But she hadn't, A gust of wind had significant of the curtain was raised asgain, and the exhibition of Mildred Howard de Grey was completed.

not ready. There were barren walls yet to be

The management of the Terrace Garden left the name of Franz von Suppe off the pro-gramme when his last opera, "The Model," was given there last night for the first time in this country, and the omission seemed on the whole a proper tribute to the memory of the composer. Von Suppe was a tremendously prolific writer in his time, and he turned off for years comic operas, marches. dance music, and overtures at a rapid rate. Much that he wrote was delightful, melodious, and original, and some of his works, such as Boccaccio" and "Fatinitza" are nearly classics in their line. But in everything that bore his name there was some dismusical excellence that gave it a merit mere facility and technical skill could never accomplish. "The Model" is provided with what is practically the first score of Von Suppe's that is commonplace, except where the qualities that any experienced composer pos-sessess serve to relieve the lack of freshness

and melody. An ensemble chorus at the end of the first act. an Italian solo for the soprano, a march for three of the women singers, and a rhythmical but colorless waitz are about the only numbers their melody is thin, with only von Suppe's method and fir real animation and spirit. Contrasted with these numbers, there is a stretch of uninspired solos and choruses that indicate what a good thing for the componer's reputation it was that thing for the composer's reputation it was that his work came to an end, but much music of the class of that in "The Model" had become associated with his name. There is not in this case the same cause for quarrel with the librettist that the Viennese operas so often afford. The scene is Italian, and the adventures of a laundry girl who poses as a model for an artist to the chagrin of her lowly born lover furnishes a lively enough and generally comprehensible intrigue. The varied costumes of the peasants and "the quality" make the scenes picturesque, and this element of the performance was well enough looked after last night, considering the circumstances under which the opera was given.

circumstances under which the opera was given.

Edmund Loewe, who is a facile and graceful actor, was the best of the men, and he is a good example of that genius unknown to our stage—a man who can embody at once the humorous and sentimental interest of a comic opera hero. Here we must take our choice between buffoonery and languishing affectation. The singing was not all good and much of it, in fact, was very bad, but the performance in the entirety was exceptionally spirited and intelligent, and the "local color" of the italian scenes was very accessfully retained by the principual actors. Think of an American company in comic opera giving a hang for "local color," whether the scene was laid in Hindoostan or Hoboken.

Dorothy Martin came into comparison on ticular fame as interpreters of Olivette when the opera was first used in New York. Katherine Lewis was the first of these, and her performance, full of gayety and ebullience, made an impression that was emphasized by the boldness in her acting. Especially was her daucing of the farandole, which combined some amazingly comprehensive kicks with a foreshadowing of the later danse du ventre, regarded as an audacity. But Miss Lewis was too brisk and lively a person to disseminate an brisk and lively a person to disseminate an air of contagious wickedness, and the languors of her rival, Selina Dolaro, were perhaps a good deal more representable in their different way. Where Miss Lewis was blithe and mischlevous, with an obvious knowledge of naughtiness, Miss Dolaro was heavy-eyed and voluptuous, moving slowly and pulingly, and presenting an Olirette who not only suspected, but knew. Nothing that Katherine Lewis had ever done before so clearly established her in position as an actress of operabouffe quito the equal of her better known French contemporaries, who at that time

Lewis had ever done before so clearly established her in position as an actrees of operatouffe quito the equal of her better known French contemporaries, who at that time were just coming to the send of their long period of popularity in this country. Selina Dolaro had passed her prime when she began to sing in New York, under circumstances which probably were never quactly experienced by any other actress. She had been a popular Carmen in London, and the recent appearance there of Olga Nethersole in the role indeed aroused a great deal of enthusistic reminiscence of Dolaro. She had sum the part, despite her slender vocal powers in grand operathere, and came over here to try it at the Academy of Music. Her flaceo was lamentable, and a few months later she returned with Aima Stanley, Marie Williams, and a company of hurlesquers to travesty the opera.

This enterprise failed, too, but the popularity of the Audran operas within the succeeding year or two made Dolaro a favorite in New York. Once she took a shy at serious drama and played at what is now the Herald Square Theatre an adaption she had made of one of Sardou's earlier plays. Catharine Lewis has been lately seen in the vaudevilla theatres, and Dolaro died some years ago. John Howson was the original de Merical here, and Marie Jansen, who was a thin-legged young person then, sang the waitz usually allotted to the Countess, although she played the cabin boy, Musique. Hut the Countess had no voice, and the song could not be left out. Dorothy Morton is an intelligent actress, and she sings well, and one always feels that she ought to be very much better than she ever is. She generally overacts, although she rarely keep in character, and these mistakes, logether with her complete self-eastis/action, counteract her other positive or selfoncies. When Miss Morton first sang the December, and she sings well, and one always feels that she ought to be very much better than she ever is. She generally overacts, although she rarely keep in character, and these mistakes

persistency. The chorus of sailors in the last act recalled to the audience that one rarely sees nowadays such an uncovered lot of females. Even in burlesque the tendency now is toward drapery of some kind, and the fleshings of the chorus on Mondar night were more liberal and untrammelled than New York has seen in many a day. There were some striking figures in the lot that suggested what might be the real explanation of the present inclination to cover partly at least the chorus girls of the day. But Miss Morton is always a comely figure in tights, and with practically nothing but tights she stands the ordeal well. In the last act of "Olivette" she is the most spectacular sight below the level of the Diana on the Madison Square tower.

One of the plays that Charles Frohman will bring back from London is a dramatization of J. M. Barrie's novel "The Little Minister. Both Beerbohm Tree and George Alexander will open their seasons in London next autumn with plays made out of books. Daniel Frohman has a new comedy by Bernard Shaw. A piece by the author of the successful "Rosemary" will also be given at the Lyceum next winter. with Felix Morris, for whom it was especially written, in the leading rôle. Olga Nethersole s coming back here next winter with a translation of Sarah Bernhardt's play "The Duchess Catherine." It is modern and Italian, with a story that develops from the conflict between love and wealth. Sardou is now writing for Bernhardt a new play which will have its scene laid in Paris at the present time. His "La Tesca" has been made into an opera by "La Tesca" has been made into an opera by "Puccini. "The Greatest of These," by Sydney Grundy, has supplied to Mrs. Kendal a good part, but the plece, in spite of the fact that it is well written, is said to be wearfsomely insistent on its thesis to the less of the best dramatic effect. Its heroine is a woman who has sinned, been forgiven, and then is suspectived through her actions in behalf of her son. This sounds suggestive of Delpit's "Fils de Coralie," played here at the old Union Square under the title "Felicia," with Rose Eptinge and Charles Thorne in the principal parts of the erring mother and her son. The old French piece "Alixe" was written on the same theme, although Grundy's treatment of the situation appears to be English and modern. Mary Anderson-Navarro has lately been "coaching" society amateurs for private theatricais. The Independent Theatre of London has refused to act several plays submitted to it on the ground that they were not sufficiently moral in tone. Recent English successes in musical farce are "The Gay Parisienne," "On the March," said to be taken from an old military sketch played by the Vokes Family years ago, and "Playing the Game," which is similar in story to "The Gay Parisienne," "On the March," said to be taken from an old military sketch played by the Vokes Family years ago, and "Playing the Game," which is similar in story to "The Lady Slavey." Bessie Tyree, who is to star next winter in an adaptation to the stage of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel "A Lady of Quality," will shortly play. "Rome and Juliet" at a matinée in London. Paul Arthur, Fanny Ward, Thomas Murray, and the Abcott sisters are other Americans playing there now. "La Tosca" has been made into an opera by

COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The Congressman Elected to the Comman of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Congressman Franklin Bartlett was elected manimously to the post of Colonel in the Twenty-second Regiment at a meeting held ast evening in the armory, at Sixty-eighth street and the Boulevard. The post was made acant on June 15 by the retirement of Col John T. Camp, who had held it for ten years, At the time of his resignation two cadioates were urged by their friends. Mr. Bartlett, who was



COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

Major of the First Battallon, was one of these, and the other was Lieut.-Col. William V. King Before the election last evening Lieut.-Col.

tion.

The newly elected Colonel made a short speech when the vote was announced, thanking the regiment for the honor. He said that he would devote all the time that was necessary to the business of the organization and ing the regiment for the honor. He said that he would devote all the time that was necessary to the business of the organization and guard its interests. Lieut.-Col. Ring said that he was fully in accord with Col. Bartlett's policy, and that he was confident that all the officers would work in harmony.

Lol. Bartlett has been in the National Guard for fifteen years. He was born in Worcester county. Mass, on Sept. 7, 1847. He was graduated from the Brocklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1865, and from Harvard College in 1869. He entered the Columbia College in 1869. He entered the Columbia College in the autumn of 1869, and studied there until June, 1879. In the same year he was admitted in the bar and went to England, where, in 1870-71, he studied as Exeter College, Oxford University. In 1873 he concluded the second year of his course at Columbia College law school, and received the degree of LL. B. In 1878 Mr. Bartlett received the post-graduate degree of doctor of philosophy, and delivered the post-graduate oration at the commoncement in Cambridge. In 180c Mr. Bartlett served as a member of the Constitutional Commission of this State, and two years later he went to Chicago as a delegate to the National Democration the Fifty-fourth. He became First Lleutenant in the Ninth Regiment on April 4, 1884. On December 4, 1888, he became Capitain in the Twenty-second. On March 3, 1801, he became Major, and he held the post up to the time of his election as Colone of the Regiment. Col. Bartlett served withflus regiment. Buffalo at the time of, the railrowl strike, and in Brooklyn during the trolley strikes.

ALLINGHAM EXONERATED. A Coroner's Jury Says the Policeman Shot

Thornton in Melf-defence, Coroner Dopbs and a jury held an inquest

resterday in the case of Thomas F. Thornton. rother of the song writer James Thornton who was shot and killed early on Sunday morning, in West Twenty-fifth street, by Police man William J. Allingham of the West Twentieth street station.
Claus A. Melander, a cabinetmaker, living

at 151 West Twenty fifth street, testified to the Thorntons trying to rob him, and to the Thorntons trying to role him, and to Thomas Thornton's seizing Policeman Allingham's club and attacking him with it on the brothers being arrested.

William Roberts, a dea mute, living at 162 West Twenty-fifth street, said in the sign language that he saw Allingham shoot Thornton, but did not see the latter attack the policeman. man.
Allingham, in his own behalf, told how he shot Thornton, when attacked by him with

shot Thornton, when attacked by him with his own club.

The jury, after less than ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict that Thomas Thornton came to his death on June 28 of a pistolshot wound in the chest inflicted at the hands of Policeman William J. Allingham, who discharged the revolver while in the performance of his duty and in self-defence. It exonerated Allingham from all blame.

This verdict cleared Policeman Allingham of the charge of homicide which hung over him, and he left the court a free man.

Third Avenue Cable Bond Censured.

John Greenheiser was run over on June 12 by mail car, which was being pushed along by a grip car belonging to the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The car was being switched at the time on Amsterdam avenue, near 186th street. Greenheiser died the same day in Manhattan Hospital.

An inquest in the case was held resterday by Coroner Dobbs. After hearing the testimony the jury brought in a verdict exonerating the brakeman, Frank Birmingham, from blame. To the acquittal of Birmingham a censure on the company for not providing the postal car with a gong, or other precautionary arrangements, was added. the time on Amsterdam avenue, near 186th

The Glorious Fourth in Pyrotechnics. Pain's open air theatre at Manhattan Beach will celebrate the Fourth of July with unusual peremony. The Cuban war spectacle will be given as on other nights, but the conclusion of he evening's programme will be new. It is im-cossible to enumerate all the things that are to possible to enumerate all the things that are to be shown. The most sottceable part of the ex-hibition will be the attempt of Weitzman, the wire rope walker, tog ross from one side of the stage to the other, offer the set piece known as the Falls of Nlagar, while the piece is in full PELTED SILVER DOLLAR.

THE EAST SIDE STATESMAN BOM BARDED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

He Mad to Ran the Caustlet of Decayed Vegetables and Antiquated Fish as He Rode Through Essex Street on the Tally-ho Chartered by the Cosmopolitan Club.

When a tally-ho stops in front of Silver Doilar Smith's saloon the news travels quickly through Essex and Norfolk streets, as far west as the Bowery and over to Goerck street on the east, running as far north and south as Silver Dollar Smith's adherents live. So the word went around quickly on Wednesday night that a chowder party was on when barge and four horses drew up in front of the saloon and simultaneously there began to roll from inside the bar a succession of beer kegs that were lifted into the back of the wager and took up two rows of the seats that had been intended for the guests of the Cosmopolitan Club, which was giving its annual summer-night festival at Coney Island. For an hour before the tally-ho drove up

there had been cathering in the saloon the guests of the club, and there were thirty of them when the word was given to start. Silver Dollar Smith missed the warning, as he had retired to the upper end of the bar when the word was given, and when he awoke to the situation the members of the Cosmopolitan Club had climbed up into the barge and filled every available seat. Two women who were along got the last two places, and nobody distil he rushed out of the saloon wining his mouth with his hand and stared in astonishment at the vehicle, which, already crowded and with its occupants ignorant of the fact that Smith was not aboard, had started up toward Broome street. "Stop her, there! Stop her!" Smith yelled.

running behind the wagon.

But just at that moment one of the orchestra along with the club let out a blast that not only drowned Smith's voice, but overwhelmed the shouts of the crowd that were gathered around the spot and vociferously commenting on Smith's predicament in no sympathetic tone. The orchestra consisted of two instruments, a coach horn and a cornet. They never

played simultaneously, but tore the air alter-nately. It was the horn that opened the programme and kept Silver Dollar Smith's voice from stopping the speeding tally ho.

from stopping the speeding tally-ho.

Luckily, in a buggy following them was Thomas J. Bradley, who was to accompany the party down to the rendezvous at the Kensington Hotel Dance Pavillon in the Bowery at Coney island, and he looked back and accidentally saw Siliver Dollar running behind and waving his hands. His face was red and his breath came in short puffs that were audible above the jeering of the crowd. The horn was momentarily silent and the tally-ho was brought to a standstill. Silver Dollar was redder in the face and puffing harder when he was dragged up into the barge and deposited on the top of a pile of beer kegs. It was the only vacant spot left, and the chagrin of the members, who realized how near the party came to losing their principal guest, was great, but not equal to leading any one to give up his place to Silver Dollar, so he sat on the beer kegs until Coney Island was reached. That may have been the reason why they were not opened. Another was that they were not needed.

The horn blew again, and the tally-ho started up Essex street. There was to be a ride through the streets of the neighborhood, and the crowd that had been watching the start from across the street followed it up. Even in such an economical region as that of Essex Market there are likely to be ignominious and accessible mistiles lying about the street, and most of the younger members of the crowd had supplied themselves with these. So when they commenced to run after the tally-ho, they carried along with them a collection of tomatoes, potntoes, beets, and other vegetables which were no longer regarded as choice even in Essex Market. Just as the tally-ho accessible mistiles lying about the recowd had supplied themselves with these. So when they commenced to run after the tally-ho, they carried along with them a cellection of tomatoes, potntoes, beets, and other vegetables which were no longer regarded as choice even in Essex Market. Just as the tally-ho is the cornetist. So he male like an echo the chorus: "Now let 'er go. Luckily, in a buggy following them was

died away there came like an echo the chorus:
"Now let 'er go. Give it to him!"
Essex Market's rejected vegetables sailed through the air at Silver Dollar's head. Perched upon the beer kegs he was an easy mark. More of them hit the bull's-eye than their projectors had dreamed of, and as the tally-ho sailed around the corner Silver Dollar ducked his head in expectation of more vegetables. But they did not come. It was a fish that landed on the side of his head when he raised it again and looked cautiously around. It also halled from Essex Market, and it had languished there unbought, in company with the vegetables, and had passed with them into that condition which Essex Market decided was useloss.

useless.

The cornetist warmed to his work, the crowd followed behind, and Silver Dollar nicked away patiently at the remnants of fish that clung to his face. The rest of the guests had seen the volley of vegetables, but were ignorant of the adventure with the fish. So they were enjoying the ride when, having cleared himself of the remaining particles of the last missile, Silver Bollar yelled from the back of the tally-ho; "Take a short cut to the bridge down the Bowerv."

the tally-ho:

"Take a short cut to the bridge down the Bowers."

There was no need of further explanation when the rest of the party turned around and looked at him. The driver whipped up the horses, and when the tally-ho turned into the Bowery the vehicle was well ahead of the crowd, and by the time the bridge was reached Silver Dollar was well free from fish, and his spirits were restored. On the drive down the pace was set by the two men in the buggy, and they arranged the liquid details of the programme. Leaving their place in the rear of the tally-ho, they would drive ranking a mile or two ahead and wait for the vehicle to reach them. Then there was a halt, and for a few moments nothing but the sound of an appreciative gurgling broke the silence.

When this was concluded the buggy halted until the tally-ho was well ahead of it. Then it started, and when it was overtaken there was another silence, and the gurgling was again heard on the Coney Island Boulevari. This happened a number of times between Brooklyn and the Hotel Kensington dancing pavilion, and it was kept up on the return trip—only it was beer coming back.

At 2:30 o'clock the tally-ho drew up again in front of Silver Dollar Smith's saloon. The cornet and the coach horn had been at work on the homeward lourney, and there was another small crowd awaiting to see the party alight, Silver Dollar didn't have to ride home on the beer keps. He had a seat, but he was the first to alight from the tally-ho and hurry into his hotel. He had his finger down in his shirt collar as he stood at the door watching the last of the Cosmonolitan Club's members disappear. He seemed to be clutching violently at something under his shirt.

"What's the matter?" asked the bartender.

"Only another piece of that dammed fish," answered Silver Dollar, trying hard to get his finger far enough down to reach it.

BURDEN THIEVES CAN'T ESCAPE. Judge Brown Says "Larceny" in the Extradition Treaty Covers "Grand Lurceny,"

An application on behalf of Dunlop and Turner, the Burden diamond robbers, for a writ of habeas corpus, was made yesterday to Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court. It was based upon these grounds: First-That the treaty between the United

States and Great Britain provides for the extradition of persons accused of larceny, whereas the prisoners are accused of grand larceny,

as the prisoners are accused of grand larceny, for which no provision is made in the treaty.

Second—That the indictment also charged the receiving of stolen goods, which is not provided for in the treaty.

Judge Brown denied the application.

"The treaty deals with offences broadly described and without reference to the particular phraseology used in the different States. The term of grand larceny is not known to the common law. It is merely one of the divisions of larceny in the State gractice. The provision in the treaty for extradition for larceny embraces all forms and degrees of larceny which the common law term would admit, and that includes grand larceny as defined by the criminal procedure of this State."

So the thieves, who are in Sing Sing, will stay there.

The mean wear taken to prison yesterday hand stay there.

The men were taken to prison yesterday hand-cuffed together.

ROBBED OF HIS WAGES

John Lanzer Knocked Down ta a Williams

John Lanzer, a sugar-house employee, while going to his home at 184 Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh, early yesterday morning, was knocked down in a lonely spot at Hiver and South First streets and robbed of his week's wages, \$30. His cries brought Policeman Terwages, \$30. His cries brought Policeman Terriere, who arrested Gustave Arons, a German steamship fireman, standing near by. Lancer asserted that Arons had robbed him, and at the Hedford avenue police statioe instated on making a complaint. On being searched nearly \$30 was found on Arons. He said that the money was his, and added that at the time he was arrested he was on his way to his steamer at the South Second street dock. He denied that the knew anything of the attack on Langer. In the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday Langer was fined \$5 for being drunk and Arons was held in \$500 ball for a hearing.

BIRDS AND BEASTS BURNED.

Piremen Tried in Valu to Rescue John Bodd's Collection-A Few Birds Saved, Birds, rabbits, pigeons, parrots, dogs, pigs, and chickens were burned to death or suffo cated yesterday morning by a fire which oc curred in John Bodd's animal store at 183 Essex street. The firemen tried in vain to save the birds and animals. As they burst open the doors they could hear a parrot in the rear of the store echoing the cry of "Fire!" which had been raised in the street. When they entered they were handleapped by two obstacles. One was the intense heat and choking smoke and the other the difficulty in opening the cages and pens in which the animals and birds were con fined. About a dozen bird cages were carried out with their plumed occupants still living and then the work of rescue had to be stopped As the flames swept about them the barking of

and then the work of rescue had to be stopped. As the flames swept about them the barking of dogs, the cries of parrots, and squeals of guinea pigs sounded from within the store.

The fire was nearly extinguished before Bodd, who lived opposite, was aroused by the clang of the fire beils and learned that his family of pets were being destroyed. He moaned and wept as he ran wildly around among the firemen begging them to do something to save his dogs and birds, which represented his entire capital. There was no insurance on them, and he realized that their loss meant beggary for him. He made several reckless attempts to enter the burning store, but was pulled away by the firemen and policemen.

When the fire was burned out so that the firemen could get into the store, they found the burned birds and animals in every nook and corner. An examination showed that some of them had been suffocated and then partly singed by the fire. Others had been burned to a crisp. None escaped death except the few that the firemen rescued. Some of the cages had been burned away from their ceiling fastenings, and lay around the floor, and each held at least one dead robin or canary.

The long row of pigeon pens nailed against the wall had plenty of dead occupants. In different parts of the store were dead parrote, rabbits, dogs, chickens, and guines pige. Bodd valued his collection at \$1,000. He had kept the store for a long time, and made a good living out of it.

TO JAIL INSTEAD OF TO SPAIN.

Ayoob, the Syrian, Accused of Trying to Dodge an Allmony Order. Joseph Ayoob, the Syrian merchant who is being sued by his wife. Hafezy, for a separation was arrested yesterday as he was about to sai for Spain. He was taken to Ludlow street jai in default of \$1,000 bail. Two days previously he had been directed by Justice Russell to pay his wife \$8 a week alimony and a counsel fee of \$100. Instead of paying he told the lawyer of his wife, according to the lawyer, that he was going to Spain to do business. When told that he would be stopped he replied: "I den't care. Your courts are not fast enough for me. I will be away before I can be stopped."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAT. Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises 11 40 High Wates—This Day, Sandy Hook 12 42 | Gov. Island. 1 05 | Hell Gats. 2 54

Arrived-THURSDAY, July 2. Sa Germanie, McKinstry, Queengtown.
Ss Chateau Lafte, Chabot, Bordeaux.
Ss Manchan, Von Collen, Bromen.
Ss Venetia, Kohiewein, Stettin.
Ss Venetia, Kohiewein, Stettin.
Ss Finance, Paly, Colon.
Ss Finance, Paly, Colon.
Ss Aifred Bumois, Welbust, Gibara.
Ss El Dorado, Baker, New Orleana.
Ss Boanoke, Beaz, Norfolk.
Ss Oneida, Chichester, Wilmington
Ss City of Columbia, Glover, Norfolk.
Ss H. F. Hemock, Bearse, Joston.
zs City of New Bedford, Bibber, Fall River.
[For later arrivals see First Page.] [For later arrivals see First Page.]

MRIVED OUT.
Se Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York for Genos, at noics. Sa Furst Bismarck, from New York for Hamburg, at SAF UTST Blamack, From New York, at Bremerhaven,
Ba II. H. Meler, from New York, at Bremen,
Sa Spaarndam, from New York, at Rotterdam,
Sa Palatia, from New York, at Hamburg,
Ba Albano, from New York, at Hamburg.

Sa Britannic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet.

Sa Hovie, from New York for Liverpool, off Fastnet.

Sa Arroyo, from New York for London, passed
Prawlo Foint.

Sa La Flandre, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Livard.

Masadam, from Botterdam for New York, passed by Lisard.

Ea Belliedam, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Dover.

Sa Teutonic, from Gueenstown for New York, 8s Manitoba, from London for New York, 8s Massilia, from Marrellies for New York, 8s Buffalo, from Hull for New York, 8s Buffalo, from Hull for New York, 8s Hogarth, from Rio Janetro for New York, 8s Mohican, from Swansea for New York,

BAILED PRON DOMESTIC PORTS. Ss City of Birmingham, from Savannah for New York

Sa Croatan, from Georgetown, S. C., fo Sa Benefactor, from Philadelphia for 1	r New York. New York.
Sail To-day.	- 42 - 72 - 42 - 42 - 42 - 42 - 42 - 42
Mails Close,	Vennel Sail
Ribernian, Glasgow	1:00 P. M 8:00 P. M 8:30 A. M 12:00 M.
Saginaw, San Domingo. 1:00 P. M. Iroqueis, Charleston	8:00 P. 3 8:00 P. 3 8:00 P. 3
Paris, Southampton. 6:30 A. M. La Bourgogne, Havre. 1:00 A. M. Lucania, Liverpool. 6:50 A. M. Veendam, Rotterdam. 7:00 A. M. Fulda, Gehoa. 6:00 A. M. City of Rome, Glasgow. 10:00 A. M. Norge, Christiansand. 11:00 A. M. Prussia, Hamburg. Modile, London. Adfrondack, Jamaica. 4:00 P. M. City of Augusta, Savannah El Sud. New Orleans. Leona, Galveston. Sall Tuesday, July 7.	10:00 A. M 0:00 A. M 0:00 A. M 10:00 A. M 12:00 M. 11:00 P. M 11:00 P. M 6:00 P. M 8:00 P. M 12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool Lahn, Bremen 7:00 A. M. City of Birmingham, Savan-	2:00 P. 3 10:00 A. 3
nah Comanche, Charleston	5:00 P. M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

Due Today.

Swansea. Christian Hamburg Swansea Hamburg Southamp City of Augu La Touraine.. June 27 June 27 June 26 June 26 June 26 June 26 hateau Lafitte amburg. City of Birmingham Savannah. Due Sunday, July 5. Ethiopia..... June 25 Due Monday July 6. Cherbourg Liverpool London ascow... Tontabelle... Hy of Washington. Due Tuesday, July 7 Due Wednesday, July 8 Teuronic.... Havei Seguranca Boston City.

Business Motices.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething; softens the game, reduces inflammation, sliays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhes. 25c. a bottle.

DIED. CUNNINGHAM. On Wednesday, July 1, at her residence, 50 East 129th st., Sarah, widow of James

Cunningham. Solemn mass of regulem at St. Patrick's Church (ole Cathedrai), Mott and Princo ats. Saturday, July 4, at 10:80 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. In terment in Calvary Cometery.

KING Suddenly, Thursday, 24 inst., Vincent C

King, in his 64th year. Funeral 11 A. M., Saturday, July 4, from hts latresidence, 48 West 88th st. Interment at Peckskii at convenience of the family. REILLY .- On Wednesday, July 1, Catharin-

Kenny, wife of the late James Reilly. Funeral Saturday, July 4, from her late residence \$46 East 120th st., to Church of Holy Rosary where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Washington papers please

Funeral services Friday, July 3, at 11 A. M., a. Butherford, N. J. Special Notices.

SAVAGE .- Suddenly, on June 20, Leander Town

send havage.

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